Hazardous Materials Prevention
Posttest

1. Moon River is a medium-sized town in the upper Midwest. The town's major industry is a fertilizer plant, which is located just outside of town. The plant has component chemicals via a rail trunk line nearly every day.

   One key benefit of HazMat planning for Moon River is to:

   a. Reassure the residents that the component chemicals are not dangerous.
   b. Convince the town council that the chemicals present a real threat.
   c. Minimize the potential effects of a train derailment.
   d. Influence plant management to support the town's HazMat team.

2. Junction City is a city of approximately 100,000 in the Southwest. Because of its proximity to the junction of two Interstates, the city is a major trucking and warehousing hub. Many of the warehouses store HazMat, which is then trucked throughout the Southwest. Despite having well-trained HazMat teams and other first responders, the Emergency Manager knows that, should a major incident occur, there are not enough response personnel available.

   One key benefit for HazMat planning for Junction City is to:

   a. Identify routes to evacuate the entire city.
   b. Determine how to manage its resources.
   c. Ensure that all response personnel are HazMat qualified.
   d. Require the warehouses to develop emergency plans.

3. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA):

   a. Provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances.
   b. Required employers to maintain Material Safety Data Sheets for hazardous chemicals stored or used in the workplace.
   c. Mandated facilities to take all steps necessary to improve chemical safety and protect public health.
   d. Authorized States to track hazardous waste from the point of generation to the ultimate point of disposal.

4. One way that SARA amended CERCLA was to:

    a. Limit State involvement in Superfund activities.
    b. Increase Federal authority over the Superfund trust fund.
    c. Increase the focus on environmental concerns.
    d. Encourage greater citizen participating in cleanup decisions.

5. SARA Title III requires that facilities notify the LEPC and SERC if there is a release of a hazardous substance:

    a. That equals or exceeds the reportable quantity set in the regulations.
    b. Of certain chemicals specified as extremely hazardous substances.
    c. When there is a direct risk to human or animal health or the environment.
    d. In the case of an airborne release that potential requires an evacuation.

6. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):

    a. Deals only with abandoned or historical sites not regulated under CERCLA.
    b. Requires tracking of hazardous waste from point of generation through disposal.
    c. Controls all nonhazardous solid waste, with the exception of municipal waste.
    d. Levies fines for accumulating hazardous wastes for more than 90 days.

7. The Department of Transportation has assigned chemicals into nine hazard:

    a. Divisions.
    b. Groups.
    c. Classes.
    d. Denominations.

8. In cases where loads are mixed, the load my be placarded:

    a. With the placard for dangerous goods.
    b. With the placard for each chemical carried.
    c. With placards for each chemical in excess of 1001 pounds.
    d. With words describing each hazard class in the vehicle.

9. Labels are placed on:

    a. The front, back, and sides of the vehicle.
    b. Shipping papers to highlight hazardous materials.
    c. Bulk packages that are also required to be placarded.
    d. Goods or containers.

10. OSHA requires that all HazMat incidents be managed using the:

    a. Multiagency Coordination System (MACS).
    b. Incident Command System (ICS).
    c. National Response System (NRS).
    d. Area Command System (ACS).

11. OSHA regulations govern hazardous materials in the workplace, including emergency planning requirements, emergency response operations, and:

    a. Reporting requirements.
    b. Notification requirements.
    c. Training requirements.
    d. Cleanup requirements.

12. Because HazMat planning can be difficult and complex, it should:

    a. Be kept separate from the all-hazard planning effort.
    b. Duplicate the basic plan, wherever possible.
    c. Be incorporated into the Emergency Operations Plan.
    d. Draw from the experience of mutual aid partners.

13. The main responsibility of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is to:

    a. Review and approve all local HazMat plans.
    b. Develop commodity flow studies.
    c. Identify all chemicals that are high risk for the area.
    d. Develop and maintain the HazMat plan.

14. Elected officials, fire department personnel, and the local transportation agency are all examples of:

    a. Internal stakeholders.
    b. External stakeholders.
    c. Outside stakeholders.
    d. Key stakeholders.

15. One common technique for developing a planning schedule is to:

    a. Start with the first planning meeting and work toward plan implementation.
    b. Select an end date as a goal and work backwards, filling in completion dates for key tasks.
    c. Assign tasks to small groups of planning team members and ask them when they could complete the tasks.
    d. Determine when jurisdiction leaders want the plan implemented and work toward that date.

16. To determine what HazMat incidents to plan for, a good place to start is by reviewing the existing:

    a. Commodity flow studies.
    b. Facility emergency plans.
    c. Hazard analysis.
    d. State HazMat plan.

17. The best way to determine the hazards posed by chemicals used at a local facility is to ask to review the facility's:

    a. Materials Safety Data Sheets.
    b. Emergency response plan.
    c. HazMat training materials.
    d. Evacuation routes.

18. The best way to determine the hazardous chemicals being transported through or near your jurisdiction is by reviewing or completing a:

    a. Commodity flow study.
    b. Tier I report.
    c. Survey of transport companies.
    d. Freedom of Information request.

19. Frequency, magnitude and potential intensity, and probable spatial extent are all factors that should be considered when developing a(n):

    a. Impact estimate.
    b. Resource assessment.
    c. Hazard profile.
    d. Jurisdiction analysis.

20. Changing _____ can significantly alter the area that could be affected by a chemical release.

    a. Scenarios
    b. Assumptions
    c. Chemicals
    d. Location

21. Determining the level of toxicity, how much could be released, and the rate of release will help you to identify:

    a. Overall risk.
    b. Resources needed.
    c. Critical facilities.
    d. Vulnerable areas.

22. _____ analysis provides a basis to judge the relative likelihood of a release and the severity of the consequences.

    a. Hazard
    b. Threat
    c. Risk
    d. Resource

23. Critical facilities, such as fire halls, precinct houses, and hospitals are examples of response priority:

    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4

24. A good way to verify response priorities is through:

    a. Asking first responders.
    b. Applying scenarios.
    c. Conducting a full-scale exercise.
    d. Testing the Appendix.

25. One key benefit of assessing resources is to:

    a. Identify staffing requirements.
    b. Verify equipment assets.
    c. Justify additional resources.
    d. Strategize for addressing deficiencies.

26. When assessing resources, you should include:

    a. HazMat teams and equipment only.
    b. All resources in the jurisdiction.
    c. Resources that could respond to a HazMat incident.
    d. Any resources on the jurisdiction's resource list.

27. Resource ratings should be assigned based on:

    a. Day-to-day response assignments.
    b. How the resource will be used in a HazMat response.
    c. The resource's performance during drills.
    d. Each resource's intended use.

28. Because a HazMat response is hazard-specific, it should be included as a(n) _____ to the basic plan.

    a. Annex
    b. Appendix
    c. Implementing documents
    d. Supplement

29. _____ must be developed at the agency level because only agency personnel are thoroughly familiar with their capabilities.

    a. Annexes
    b. Appendixes
    c. Implementing documents
    d. Basic plans

30. _____ exercises are intended to simulate response decisionmaking in a low-risk, low-pressure environment.

    a. Orientation
    b. Tabletop
    c. Functional
    d. Full-scale